adjaká (Mbüá) -- carrying basket
adjó (Ñandéva) -- carrying basket
aguydjé -- happiness, perfection, victory (usually conceived as paradisiacal happiness in the supernatural world)
akanguá (Ñandéva) -- diadem
aku -- being subject to the danger of sexual enchantment
añá (Ñandéva, Kayová) -- devil
anguéry (Ñandéva) -- spirit or "bad" soul of a dead person
apyká (Kayová) -- ceremonial bench
atsýyguá (Ñandéva) -- "bad" soul of a living person (represents an animal character of a person)
avatí-mongaraí -- ceremonial harvesting of the first maize ("baptism of the maize")
ayvú (kué) (Ñandéva, Kayová) -- language, also "good" part of the soul (responsible for the noblest manifestations of the individual)
caraíbas -- sorcerers
chicha -- fermented beverage
djasukávy (Kayová) -- principle of emanation
djeatsaá -- magic pendant
djiroký (Kayová) -- ceremonial dance
guyrapá í (Kayová) -- double musical bow

huitxá (Kayová) -- "chief of the kids" (Port. chefe dos guris)
kunumí-pepý (Kayová) -- initiation rites
kunumí-porahei (Kayová) -- initiation prayers
karuguá (Mbüá) -- subject to the danger of sexual enchantment
Mbaekuaá (Ñandéva) -- prayer-man
mbaraká (Mbüá) -- gourd rattle
mbarimbáu (Mbüá) -- monochord
mboguá (Mbüá) -- "bad" part of the soul
mimbu (Kayová) -- whistle-flute
mongaraí -- collective ceremonies
mutirão -- co-operative institution
mynakú (Kayová) -- carrying basket
Nandedjára -- god, spirit
nandedjáva -- celestial beings or spirits
nanderú (Ñandéva, Mbüá) -- religious chief
Ñanderuhetý (Ñandéva) -- celestial being

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ñandetyŷ -- gothes ("our mother"), also female curers
Nanderú (vutsú) (Ñandéva) -- celestial being
ñanéneẽ (gue) -- soul
ñeẽ (Mbüá, Ñandéva) -- soul, speech
ñeẽgaraſ (Kayová) -- magic song
ñemondýiá -- state of the menstruating girl that requires resguardo
ñemongaraſ (Kayová) -- collective ceremonial, carnival
odjépotá -- sexual enchantment
(odjéhó) akú -- being subject to the danger of sexual enchantment (Port. resguardo)
oka (Kayová) -- dancing ground
paſ (Kayová) -- religious chief
pajés -- sorcerer
porahéi -- prayer
puxirão -- co-operative institution (expression of the solidarity of a group)
puxirõ (Kayová) -- co-operation, solidarity
puxirũ (Mbüá) -- co-operation, solidarity
resguardo (Portuguese) -- caution, defense, preventive measures

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takmá (pú) -- rhythm stick for women
tavýterẽ -- celestial beings or spirits
tekópapá -- magic songs
tembetá -- labial ornament, lip plug
tambéó -- clothing piece
Tupá (Ñandéva) -- god of thunder
txeretẽ (Mbïá) -- physical part of a person ("my body")
txefleẽ (Mbïá) -- spiritual part of a person ("my spirit, my tongue, my speech")
txiripá (Kayová) -- piece of male clothing
txumbé (Kayová) -- band worn around waist
yvaỹ (Ñandéva) -- sky
yvý-maré-eỹ -- mythical paradise (land without evil)
yvýñomimbyré (Ñandéva) -- mythical paradise
yvyráidjá -- protector spirit, also an officiant assisting flanderú or paĩ
yvý opá -- the end of the world

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a, i, u, as in Italian.

e, as in English end.

ə, unstressed and unaccented, roughly as in English *hen*; unstressed and accented, as in English *begin*.

ɨ, high, mid, unrounded vowel.

ão, as in Portuguese *mão*. The diacritic ◌̃ is regularly used to indicate nasalization.

Consonants have approximately their English values except: ʃ, a voiced labial fricative; dʒ or j, which ranges from the voiced fricative *z* of *azure* to the affricative initial of *James*; ɾ, as in Spanish *cadera*; ŋ, as in English *sing*; and ʾ, the glottal stop.

Where Cayuá words are like Tupían or Guaranían forms which have become a part of the Brazilian or Spanish-American vocabulary, standard spellings are used.

/48 cont./

601 Che-kyvý ..... older brother, a woman speaking
Che-kyvykuý ..... younger brother, a woman speaking
Che-ruhé ..... older sister, a woman speaking
Che-kyyyý ..... younger sister, a woman speaking
Che-pí ..... nephew and niece, a woman speaking
Che-membý kwimbaé .. son, a woman speaking
Che-membý kuñá .... daughter, a woman speaking
Che-ró ..... husband
Che-rukuí ..... husband's sister; brother's wife, a woman speaking
Che-peú ..... daughter's husband, a woman speaking
Che-wíchá ..... son's wife; daughter's husband, a man speaking
Che-mendúa ..... husband's father; brother of the husband's father; brother of the husband's mother
Che-menúý ..... husband's mother; sister of the husband's mother; sister of the husband's father

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Final note: The phonetic value of all the letters corresponds to the Portuguese, with the exception of h, which is aspirated as in the English word have, of w, which is pronounced as in the English word water, and of y, a peculiar sound of the Tupi languages, in which it appears, for example, in the word y, water. The prefix che is the possessive of the first person singular.